

TES BETWEEN FRANCE AND AMERICA FRESHLY ATTESTED TO AT LUNCHEON GIVEN IN HONOR OF WILSON IN PARIS

President Wilson Declared That the Hearts of the American People Were Touched to the Quick by the Sufferings Imposed on the French and the Belgians.

UNITED STATES ENTERED WAR FROM SENSE OF DEEP CONVICTION

PARIS MUNICIPAL COUNCIL PRESENTED

President Mithouard of the Council Said That Paris Welcomed the American President with Deep Emotion.

Paris, Dec. 16.—President Wilson delivered an address to-day at the city hall, where ceremonies had been arranged for. The president replied to the greeting extended him.

"Your greeting has raised many emotions within me," the president began. "It is with no ordinary sympathy that the people of the United States, for whom I have the privilege of speaking, have viewed the sufferings of the people of France. Many of our own people have been themselves witnesses of these sufferings. We were the more deeply moved by the wrongs of the people because we knew the manner in which they were perpetrated."

"I beg you will not suppose that because a wide ocean separated us in space we were not in effect eye-witnesses of the shameful ruin that was wrought and the cruel and unnecessary sufferings that were brought upon you. These sufferings have filled our hearts with indignation. We know that they were not only, but we know that they signified, and our hearts were touched to the quick by them, our imaginations filled with the whole picture of what France and Belgium in particular had experienced."

"When the United States entered the war, therefore, they entered it not only because they were moved by a conviction that the purposes of the central empires were wrong and must be resisted by men everywhere who loved liberty and the right, but also because the illicit ambitions which they were entertaining and attempting to realize had led to the practices which shocked our hearts as much as they offended our principles."

"Our resolution was formed because we knew how profoundly great principles of right were affected, but our hearts moved also with our resolution. "You have been exceedingly generous in what you have been gracious enough to say about me, generous far beyond my personal deserts, but you have interpreted with real insight the motives and resolution of the people of the United States. Whatever influence I exercise, whatever authority I speak with, I derive from them. I know what they have thought, I know what they have desired, and when I have spoken what I know was in their minds it has been delightful to see how the consciences and purposes of free men everywhere responded. We have merely established our right to the full fellowship of those peoples here and throughout the world who reverence the right of genuine liberty and justice."

"You have made me feel very much at home here, not merely by the delightful warmth of your welcome, but also by the manner in which you have made me realize to the utmost the intimate community of thought and ideal which characterizes your people and the great nation which I have the honor for the time to represent. Your welcome to Paris I shall always remember as one of the unique and inspiring experiences of my life, and while I feel that you are honoring the people of the United States in my person, I shall nevertheless carry away with me a very keen personal gratification in looking back upon those memorable days. "Permit me to thank you from a full heart."

Paris Municipal Council Presented. In addressing President Wilson, Adrien Mithouard, president of the municipal council of Paris, said:

"I have the honor, in the presence of the president of the republic, to present to you the municipal council of Paris, whose interpreter I am in welcoming the chief of the great nation whose aid, arriving so opportunely, brought us victory and the upright man whose concision fashioned his policy and whose diplomacy was made of loyalty."

Turning to Mrs. Wilson, M. Mithouard said: "Madame, Paris is infinitely happy, and is touched, that you who have accompanied the president have been good enough to add to this occasion the charm and the grace of your presence. We have long been aware of your devotion and of the wise and beneficent activity you have shown by the side of your illustrious husband. Yet nothing touches so much the heart of the people of Paris as to be permitted to know those who have already conquered by their goodness. Thus Paris, by my voice, acclaims you, and lays at your feet, Madame, this homage of its gratitude and its respect."

Finally, speaking again to President Wilson, M. Mithouard said: "Mr. President, it is with deep emotion that the capital welcomes to-day the first president of the United States who has crossed the ocean, and our city will mark in its annals the day on which it

was permitted to receive the eminent statesman of the union, the citizen of the—here we say the great European—whose voice, heard before the coming of victory, called to life the oppressed among the nations.

"During weary months our soldiers have fought with stoic resolution in defense of the soil of their forebears and the land of their children. So vast was the field of battle, so great was the issue at stake, so bitter and so hard was the struggle that only after the passage of time did it seem possible that the grandeur of their accomplishment could clearly show forth. Yet your distance from the theatre of war has allowed you to see, while yet they lived, the greatness of the monument they were building."

"From the other side of the world you have spoken in advance of the judgment at stake, so bitter and so hard was the struggle that only after the passage of time did it seem possible that the grandeur of their accomplishment could clearly show forth. Yet your distance from the theatre of war has allowed you to see, while yet they lived, the greatness of the monument they were building."

WILSON MAY VISIT TROOPS. Plans Being Laid to Go to Treves on Christmas Day.

Paris, Dec. 16.—President Wilson and Premier Clemenceau touched in only the most general manner the problems of the peace conference in the course of a conversation they had at the Mural residence last evening, according to Marcel Butin, of the Echo de Paris. Mr. Wilson was most impressed with the premier's personality and is reported to have expressed himself in the following terms, remarking: "He is a most prepossessing man."

Mr. Wilson accompanied the premier to the door, shook hands long and heartily with him and said: "Thank you; thank you. Good-bye till tomorrow." The American president will not be present at the fetes in honor of King Victor Emmanuel of Italy, who arrives on Thursday, according to the Echo de Paris, but it is probable that he and the king will exchange calls.

It is understood Mr. Wilson may visit the American troops on Christmas and celebrate the day with them at Treves.

ITALY LOST 15,000 OFFICERS. And More Than 30,000 Officers Were Wounded Seriously.

Rome, Saturday, Dec. 14.—During the war, the Italian army lost 15,000 officers killed, the minister of war declared in the Senate to-day. More than 30,000 officers were wounded seriously.

Italy, the minister, General Zupelli, continued, had more men under arms, proportionate to population, than any other nation.

The war, he said, had cost Italy 54,000,000 lire. The public debt at the end of October was 64,000,000,000 lire. Premier Orlando told the Senate that Italy was not in a position to demobilize a single man and that all war material should be kept intact. The immediate difficulties to be surmounted, he said, had not diminished but had increased. He added that reparations for damages was a question outside discussion. President Wilson's principles, he continued, excluded an indemnity in the traditional sense of the word, but doubtless Italy would adopt the same policy regarding reparations as the other allies. A commission had been appointed to establish Italy's damages.

STANDARD TOLL RATE. For Telephone Calls Will Go Into Effect Jan. 21, 1919.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 16.—Under an order of Postmaster General Burleson, published to-day, standard long distance and toll rates on telephone calls will be established throughout the country next Jan. 21. This will involve reductions in about 70 per cent of the rates now charged and a slight increase in about 30 per cent.

Night service rates are made much cheaper, being one-half of the day rate from midnight to 4:30 a. m. The basic rate on rate calls will be six and one-fourth mills a mile figured on an air line mileage.

MARINE COMMISSIONS. Were Awarded to 430 Candidates from 38 States.

Quantico, Va., Dec. 16.—Secretary Daniels to-day awarded commissions to 430 marines, who have completed the six weeks' course in the 3d marine officers' training camp here. Addresses were made by the secretary and Major General Barnett, commandant of the marine corps, who has just returned from France.

Men from thirty-eight states and the District of Columbia and Panama received commissions. To Attend Meeting of French Academy. Paris, Dec. 16 (Havas).—President Wilson will attend a meeting of the French academy on Thursday and a reception will be accorded him by the members, according to newspaper announcements.

A "CRUEL MISTAKE." That Germany Should Have Entered the War, Says Grand Duchess Anastasia.

Geneva, Sunday, Dec. 15 (by the Associated Press).—Germany made a great blunder in entering the war and should admit that she was in the wrong, declared the Grand Duchess Anastasia of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, mother of the former German crown princess, in an interview to-day. The grand duchess, who is a Russian and a cousin of the late Russian emperor, came here at the outbreak of the war and now is about to go to the Riviera for her health. She had many relatives fighting against each other on all fronts.

The correspondent was the first newspaperman she had talked with since the beginning of the war. Replying to a question about the former emperor and the former crown prince, she said patently:

"There is a splendid maxim in your language: 'Don't hit a man when he is down.' Let us observe this principle, this sporting principle during our conversation."

Asked why she left Germany as soon as the country began military operations, she replied:

"I could not remain in a country which had declared war on my own country. Russia. This war came as a great surprise to me and my son (Frederick Franz IV, grand duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, who abdicated several weeks ago), although we were in constant touch with the royal families of Germany, Russia and Denmark. It has been said that not more than twenty persons in Germany understood what a cruel mistake it was going to be. I was one of them. However, I never meddled in politics and never intend to. I was not able to interfere."

"But I continue to think that Germany made a great blunder in entering this terrible struggle, not only from a humane point of view, but also for political and commercial reasons as her commerce was prosperous. Now she has lost all. Germany should recreate a political financial and commercial nation by admitting:

"We acted wrongly; we are sorry." The grand duchess said she had no news from her daughter, the former crown princess, since September, except through a letter from her eldest daughter, the queen of Denmark, saying both of them were well. She made an appeal for help for the country of her birth, saying:

"If the allies abandon Russia, Russia is lost. The allies do not seem to understand the situation clearly. About 78 per cent of the Russians have respect for two things, God and the czar. The peasants now say: 'We have no czar, whom shall we obey?' "It will take the population fifty years to understand the meaning of the words republic and president. The Russian people want some one to worship because it is their old custom, their religion and their lives. Let the allies take note and help poor Russia before it is too late."

TO PROFFER AID TO FRANCE. American Forestry Association Sending Seed for Re-Foresting.

New York, Dec. 16.—To proffer American aid in re-foresting areas of France, Percival S. Ridsdale, secretary of the American Forestry association, sailed to-day for Paris, where he will confer with French government officials. In an ordinary traveling bag Mr. Ridsdale carried enough seed to grow 50,000 fir trees. This seed was said to be all of its kind which could be obtained in America at this time. It was requested by the French government for experimental planting, to determine whether it was suitable for French soil and climate conditions.

"A million and a quarter acres of forest in the north and east of France have been virtually wiped out during the war," Mr. Ridsdale said. "They were cut down by the contending armies for use in building, for barracks, for roads, for Y. M. C. A. and hospital buildings, or were blasted by shell fire."

"Almost a million French people were dependent upon these forests for six months of the year for a livelihood, and the French government faces a great economic problem in providing them with resources for sustaining themselves until the forests are restored."

EXPANSION OF FOREIGN TRADE. Was Urged By Chief of Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 16.—Expansion of the government's facilities for promoting foreign trade was urged in the annual report of the chief of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce, made public to-day. The report said it is inevitable that the United States will play a more important role in international trade than ever before and that it is a matter of the greatest urgency that the government increase its efforts to have the new trade built on sound ethical and economic foundations.

Extension of the commercial attaché and trade commissioner service were particularly urged, the report saying that the value of the promotional work done by these field offices in the past year was generally conceded. New attachés were asked for a number of new posts, such as Rome, Ottawa, Mexico City, Santiago, Chile, and Athens.

Employment of trade commissioners to travel from place to place in a specified district also was recommended. The countries now in view for such work are Colombia, and Venezuela, the Dutch East Indies, Egypt, South America and New Zealand.

THREAT TO SINK SHIPS. If the German Merchant Marine Is Not Turned Over to Sailors' Council.

Copenhagen, Dec. 16.—Control of the merchant marine is demanded by a sailors' council formed at Hamburg, according to a Berlin dispatch to the Berlingske Tidende of this city. The council threatens to sink all the ships if its demands are not complied with. The council insists that the financing be borne by the ship owners.

Refuses to Leave Holland After Being Told What His Stay Threatens.

Amsterdam, Dec. 16.—William Hohenzollern, the former German emperor, The Telegraph says it understands, has refused to leave Holland after official representations had been made that his continued presence in Holland was likely to involve the country in serious difficulties. The former emperor, the paper adds, was told that his free departure would be a matter of gratification to the Dutch government.

In Conference with Vermont Officer. St. Albans, Dec. 16.—Helmer Rabild of the dairy division of the United States department of agriculture, and John C. Shirley, field manager of the Eastern States Industrial league, have been in the city for a conference with State Commissioner E. S. Prigman.

ASSASSINATION STIRS PORTUGAL

Shooting of Pres. Paes Results in the Clamor of Crowds for Revenge

THE WHOLE CAPITAL GOES INTO MOURNING

Assassin Was Killed by the Crowd Soon After Crime on Saturday Night

Lisbon, Dec. 15.—The body of Dr. Sidonio Paes, president of Portugal, who was assassinated late on Saturday, was taken to-day to the Belen palace to await the funeral ceremonies. Meanwhile the Portuguese government is continuing in office under Osorio Castro, the minister of justice, while both chambers of the Parliament have been summoned to meet to-day to discuss jointly the question of a successor to the presidency.

The whole capital was in mourning to-day, with a deep undercurrent of excitement among both military and civilians who are organizing parades in which the marchers call for vengeance for the crime. The government has appealed to all public officials asking them to do everything possible to preserve order.

President Paes was shot and killed shortly before midnight on Saturday, while in a Lisbon railroad station. His assassin, named Jeitene, was killed by the crowd. The man arrested following the assassination wore a cloak peculiar to the inhabitants of the province of Alentejo in the southern part of the country. He had a revolver in his pocket when arrested and asked the police to save him from being lynched because he had important revelations to make.

ENORMOUS CROP WINTER WHEAT

• IS FORCAST

Acres Is Almost 16 Per Cent Larger Than Last Year and the Condition of the Crop on Dec. 1 Was 98 Per Cent of Normal.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 16.—The largest winter wheat crop ever grown in the history of the United States is promised by the enormous acreage sown this fall. The acreage is almost 16 per cent larger than last year and totals 49,927,000 acres.

A crop of 765,000,000 bushels, or 80,000,000 bushels more than best record, is forecast by the department of agriculture as next year's winter wheat yield, allowing for winter killing and spring abandonment. Last year's crop was 555,725,000 bushels.

The condition of the crop on Dec. 1 was 98.5 per cent of a normal, compared with 79.2 a year ago, 88.7 in 1916 and a 10-year average of 88.2.

The area sown to rye is 6,820,000 acres, which is 1.7 per cent more than the revised estimated area sown in the fall of 1917, which was 6,708,000 acres.

The condition of the crop on Dec. 1 was 89.0 per cent of a normal, compared with 84.1 a year ago, 88.8 in 1916, and a 10-year average of 91.4.

ARBITRATION TRIED. To Settle the Trouble in Quincy Granite Industry.

Boston, Dec. 16.—The state board of arbitration and conciliation has asked representatives of the Granite Manufacturers' association of Quincy and of their employees to meet with the board at the State House to-day and attempt a settlement of labor differences. The cutters, polishers and tool sharpeners of Quincy have not been working at their trades since Dec. 1. An effort to settle the matter through the granite workers' union failed because officials of that body declared that no strike had been called.

The men demand a minimum wage of \$8 for an eight-hour day. When they quit work they were receiving pay under an agreement between the association and the union signed in 1916, the rate being \$4.80 for an eight-hour day. The association offered to compromise with an increase of 72 cents a day. This the men refused.

DIED AT RYE, N. Y. Mrs. Susan Seymour Leake, Who Was Well Known in St. Albans.

St. Albans, Dec. 16.—News has been received here of the death of Mrs. Susan Seymour Leake, wife of Joseph Leake, at her home in Rye, N. Y., yesterday morning of pneumonia, following influenza.

Mrs. Leake, who was 29 years old last month, was the only daughter of Julius Seymour for many years a well-known attorney in New York and she was well known here, where she spent several summers with her parents at the old Seymour homestead. The family also had a summer camp at North Hero. Besides her husband, Mrs. Leake is survived by one son and three daughters. Her mother was killed a little over a year ago when she was hit by an automobile as she was stepping onto a street car.

HOHENZOLLERN WON'T GO. Refuses to Leave Holland After Being Told What His Stay Threatens.

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POLAND BREAKS WITH GERMANY

The Rupture Caused by German Neglect of Polish Interests in Occupied Provinces

GERMAN GOVERNOR ASKED TO LEAVE

Announcement of Rupture of Relations Made in Berlin from Warsaw

Amsterdam, Dec. 16.—Poland has severed relations with Germany, according to a telegram received in Berlin from Warsaw.

Poland, as a reason for the rupture, accuses the German authorities in occupied provinces of acting contrary to Polish interests and working with the bolsheviks. At the request of the Polish government, Governor General von Beseler and the entire staff of the German mission, will leave the territory of the Polish republic.

WELFARE WORKER BEGINS DUTIES. Miss Gridley Starts With a Visit to the City Farm.

A visit to the city farm on the Merchant street extension to-day was Miss Louise M. Gridley's introduction to the welfare work which she has undertaken at the instance of the city council. She assumed her duties this morning, and after a journey to the farm with Alderman J. A. Healy of the charity committee, she occupied herself until noon in arranging a street index. Her office, for the time being, is the mayor's office; her office hours are from 8 to 9 a. m. and from 4 to 5 p. m. daily. Until the mayor appoints an overseer to succeed William McDonald in the charity department, Miss Gridley's duties will be augmented somewhat. This afternoon she was buying supplies for the needy, but with a permanent overseer in the department, her connection with this phase of relief work will consist in larger part of investigation and recommendation.

"The first point of contact in social work," Miss Gridley explained, "is with those families who are dependent upon the city for maintenance."

The social worker went on to say that a careful survey of conditions existing among such families is altogether essential. Gradually the work is to broaden until it is made to have an effect upon people who are not in continual need of city assistance. The department of social work is to co-operate with church committees and all other agencies identified with relief measures. As Miss Gridley emphasizes, its immediate purpose is not to help people in their poverty, but to help them out of their poverty. Welfare work in Barre is largely in the nature of an experiment, and its tangible results may not be forthcoming at once, but the city council is determined to try the plan and to continue it in operation until its success or failure is satisfactorily demonstrated.

In beginning the work, the charity committee is able to command the services of an experienced social worker. Miss Gridley is a graduate of Carleton college in Minnesota and of a normal institute in New York. She pursued other courses in Washington and at the University of Chicago and Tennessee. Her practical experience covers a period of 10 years, which included service in New York, Richmond, Va., and Montpelier.

SHOOTING CASE TO-MORROW. George Greenalt Goes on Trial for Death of Oscar Heath.

The trial of the case of State vs. George Greenalt of Warren, charged with shooting Oscar Heath last summer, will be started in Washington county court at Montpelier Tuesday morning. The state witnesses, numbering about 10, have been directed to appear that morning. The state's case will be presented by Attorney General Barber and State Attorney E. R. Davis, and it is understood that J. Ward Carver, who represented the respondent in city court, has been assigned to the defense in county court.

The trial of the Greenalt case is likely to be short, and after that is finished the case of State vs. Williams or State vs. Hanley will be started.

WILLIAM MGRATH DEAD. Prosperous Farmer of Waterbury Passed Away Sunday.

Waterbury, Dec. 16.—William McGrath, a prosperous farmer and respected citizen, died Sunday at the age of 74 years. He was born in Northfield, being the son of Thomas and Ellen McGrath. Forty years ago he married Anne Tierney and she survives him, together with five of the nine children who were born to them. The children are: John McGrath of Providence, R. I., Edwin McGrath of Kansas City, Mo., Jesse McGrath of Camp Devens, Kenneth McGrath, who is in France, and Agnes (Mrs. Harold Lewis) of Lebanon, N. H. There are two grandchildren and two sisters, the latter being Mrs. Thomas Reeves and Miss Mary McGrath of Burlington.

PASSENGER ON LA LORRAINE. Commander W. S. Crossley, U. S. Naval Attaché at Madrid.

New York, Dec. 16.—Passengers on the French steamship LaLorraine which arrived here to-day, included Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, jr., Mrs. Vincent Astor, Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt and Mary Gardener.

Other passengers were Commander W. S. Crossley, American naval attaché at Madrid; "Ted" Ford of Washington, D. C., an American aviator, who was formerly of the Lafayette escadrille, and Van Duzer Burton, a French aviator.

Arrest of Montpelier Youth. Albert McJereet was arrested at Montpelier this afternoon on a charge of assault with intent to commit rape. He was brought before Judge Harvey in city court. The assault is alleged to have taken place Saturday night. McJereet is about 16 years old.

ONE-HALF FOR LOCAL WORK. Will Come from the Red Cross Membership Drive.

On the eve of the Christmas roll call for Red Cross memberships, community committees in Barre and Barre Town are perfecting their organization for the local end of the national drive that is expected to enroll every man, woman and child in the Red Cross society at an annual cost of \$1. Here in the city J. P. Higgins is chairman of the general committee, while Supt. G. J. Seager is to direct the campaign in Barre Town. Each emphasizes the fact that the impending drive is primarily a membership campaign, its object being to enlist everyone in the relief program which the Red Cross carries on in peace time as well as in war. Last year the membership of the Red Cross was only 27 million in a nation of more than 100 millions. To do your part in closing up the obvious gap, "all you need is a heart and a dollar."

Locally there are to be three phases of the campaign, which continues from Dec. 16 to Dec. 23. The territory is divided into three districts, with H. A. Phelps directing the work in the business district, Fred W. Bancroft in charge of the canvass among the industrial plants, and Mrs. George N. Tilden at head of a committee which is bending its efforts toward a neighborhood, or house-to-house canvass. Some of the canvassers who gained valuable experience in previous war drives will be seen in action before the week is over, and while the date set for the canvass is only tentative, it is expected that Thursday will be given over to an intensive effort all along the line.

Red Cross members whose memberships expired before Sept. 1 are expected to renew during the Christmas roll call, while those who have paid their dues since Sept. 1 will have a year's membership dated from Christmas, it being the object of the national society to have all memberships expire at the same time.

The mission of the Red Cross needs no explanation. Every returning soldier or war worker bears testimony of its worth in war time, and the testimony becomes more eloquent when it falls from the lips of the wounded, men who have been nursed by "the greatest mother in the world." In the present campaign people are asked to realize that the work of the Red Cross does not cease with the cessation of hostilities. Its mission is ever one of love and mercy, and a glance at the history of world events before the war shows convincingly how large a part the Red Cross has always accepted whenever a great catastrophe was followed by the suffering of the helpless. Universal membership is the desired end that the splendid work of the Red Cross may not lapse.

From the aggregate of dues collected in each community, the Red Cross branch is to receive 50 per cent. Money, it cannot be emphasized too often, is not the first object of the campaign, but the fund created by renewals and new members, each of whom pays \$1 as his dues for 1919, is to be divided equally between the local branch and the national chapter. One dollar is little enough to give when the perpetuation of so essential an organization as the Red Cross hangs in the balance.

Private Gordon is 26 years of age. He enlisted in the 74th New York National Guard in 1916 and went to the Mexican border with that organization. He served there a year and had only been back a month when the National Guard was called into federal service for the war with Germany. He went to Camp Greene, Charlotte, N. C., and was transferred to the 102d engineers, going across with that regiment last April.

Mr. and Mrs. Gordon's three other sons are in France in service at the present time. Philip being connected with the naval arm of the United States, John A. being in the French artillery and Norman being in the United States infantry.

Mrs. Gordon has just received a letter from the last-named, who went across recently with the 57th Pioneer infantry. The letter is dated Nov. 3 and it relates in a humorous vein some of the experiences of the young soldier. He writes in part:

"I'm staying at Duke So-and-So's house, and he has taken particular notice of me and has placed me in the former staying place of certain persons who are now doing their bit, and then some, for our cause in the war. He calls it a chalet, and the place is not a fake either. I stay in his old pigeon house. Yesterday he sent his secretary around and asked me how I liked the place, and told me that he would oblige me with transportation in any line, such as his car, or carriage, if I wished, but I patriotically refused to use up petrol and now I faithfully carry a pack on my back and to from town, which is only one and one-half miles away. We make the trip eight times a day."

"Our first advance of the day consists in a battle of mess kits, for our dinners, breakfasts, etc., are served in town; for the duke insists on our having a great variety of courses, which he cannot furnish at the chalet. Of course, we work hard and diligently during the day and we are appreciated our meals, which consist of stew and bread with coffee which cannot quite equal yours."

WAS OLD CO. C MAN. Private Frank Wilfore Was Killed in Action Oct. 25.

John B. Wilfore of Williamstown received information from the office of the adjutant general at Washington, D. C., Saturday of the death of his son, Private Frank Wilfore, a former C company boy, who was killed in action Oct. 25. Private Wilfore enlisted in C company early in the summer of 1917 and was overseas with the 26th division in the following October. His last letter was written Oct. 21.

Besides his parents, he leaves three sisters, and two brothers in France, Ernest Wilfore, who joined the colors while employed in Massachusetts, and Hector Wilfore, who went overseas two months before his deceased brother.

A memorial service for Private Wilfore will be held in St. Sylvester's church at Granville Wednesday morning at 8:15 o'clock. Rev. Fr. Joseph Turcot will pronounce the eulogy.

PRIVATE EDWARD A. MAYO. Brother of Barre Woman Was Wounded on Sept. 29.

Private Edward A. Mayo, mentioned in to-day's casualty list as being killed, degree undeclared, is a brother of Miss Marie Mayo, who lives at Hotel Barre. A few days ago his sister received word that he was wounded in action Sept. 29. Private Mayo joined the colors in New York, where he was employed, and was attached to M company of the 108th infantry when the division went overseas seven months ago. He has been in the service since January. Private Mayo is 19 years old. He has two sisters and three brothers.

John McCaskill, who received his discharge from the S. A. T. C. at the University of Vermont last week, is visiting with his mother here until college opens in January. He is acting as clerk at the Red Cross pharmacy during the holidays.

The sale of fancy work conducted by the ladies' union of the Presbyterian church closed Saturday evening with a very successful dinner supper. A large number of clerks and others employed in stores availed themselves of a substantial supper served in quick order and the ladies are well pleased with the results. The booths were well patronized.

DEATH OF DWIGHT AYERS. He Was Formerly Employed as Cow Tester at Waterbury.

Waterbury, Dec. 16.—Dwight Ayers, who formerly was employed as a cow tester by M. B. Moody, died Monday night Saturday night of pneumonia following influenza. His brother, Adna Ayers, was buried at Stowe this afternoon. Their parents are both ill.

Dwight Ayers leaves besides his parents, his wife and a four-month-old son, and three sisters, Miss Florence Ayers, who is at home, Mrs. S. W. Allen of Montpelier and another sister in East Charlotte.